

REMARKS

Claim Rejections

Claims 1, 3-6, 10-11, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Inoue et al. (JP 11-65485). Claims 2 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Inoue et al. in view of Reisenauer et al. (US 6,161,910). Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Inoue et al.

Drawings

It is noted that the Examiner has accepted the drawings as originally filed with this Application.

Claim Amendments

By this Amendment, Applicant has canceled claims 7-9 and 11 and has amended claims 10 and 12 of this application. It is believed that the original and amended claims specifically set forth each element of Applicant's invention in full compliance with 35 U.S.C. § 112, and define subject matter that is patentably distinguishable over the cited prior art, taken individually or in combination.

Rejections of Claims 1, 3-6, 10-11, and 14 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b)

Regarding claim 1, according to the description of paragraph 15 of the [Detailed Description of the Invention] of Inoue et al., the holes (40) are provided for making the whole weight of the PDP equipment (10) lighter, not for vacuum-pumping as provided in the claim 1 of the present invention. According to the description of paragraph 14 of the [Detailed Description of the Invention] of Inoue et al., the holes (40) are provided on the frame chassis (28), while the vacuum-pumping aperture is formed on the heat-dissipating plate for vacuum-pumping as provided in claim 1 of the present invention.

Additionally, Inoue et al. does not disclose the description of "an outer closed portion and an inner portion and communicates with the external environment" as provided in the claim 1 of the present invention.

Furthermore, the key condition, the existence of the closed portion, is very important and indispensable for the vacuum-pumping aperture to carry out vacuum-pumping in the present invention; otherwise, it will be very difficult to realize vacuum-pumping due to that air will continuously flow into the inner portion under the vacuum-pumping process to obviously decrease the efficiency of vacuum-pumping.

Regarding claim 3, please refer to the argument for claim 1. In the present invention, the laminar attached structure is clearly determined as an adhesive double tape for thermally connecting the heat-dissipating plate to the plasma display panel, which is different from the double faced adhesive tapes (2) for fixing the PDP (32) to the frame chassis (28) to make the heat-conduction sheet (34) intervene between the PDP (32) and the chassis (28) as provided in Inoue et al.

In other words, in the present invention, O (the adhesive double tape) is used for thermally connecting B (the heat-dissipating plate) to A (the plasma display panel), while in Inoue et al., O (the adhesive double tape) is used for fixing A (the PDP) to C (frame chassis) to make B (the heat-conduction sheet) intervene between A (the PDP) and C (the chassis).

Regarding claim 4, please refer to the argument for claim 1. The double faced adhesive tapes (2) are used for fixing PDP (32) to the frame chassis (28) in Inoue et al. without any other function, while the trench as mentioned in the present invention is used for communicating with the vacuum-pumping aperture to carry out vacuum-pumping.

Regarding claims 5-6, please refer to the argument for claim 1. In Inoue et al., the hole (40) is provided for making the whole weight of the PDP equipment (10) lighter, not for vacuum-pumping as provided in claim 1 of the present invention. Nevertheless, according to the description of paragraph 14 of the [Detailed Description of the Invention] of Inoue et al., the holes (40) are provided on the frame chassis (28), while the vacuum-pumping aperture is formed on the heat-dissipating plate as provided in claim 1 of the present invention.

Regarding claim 10, claim 10 has been amended to include the subject matter of canceled claim 11. Please refer to the argument for claim 1. Furthermore, according to the description of the paragraph 15 of the [Detailed Description of the Invention] of Inoue et al., the holes (40) are provided for making the whole weight

of the PDP equipment (10) lighter, neither for communicating with the vacuum-pumping aperture to carry out vacuum-pumping, nor for guiding out the air within the spaces of the plurality of strips as provided in the present invention.

Regarding claim 14, please refer to the argument for claim 10, the laminar attached structure is an adhesive double tape for thermally connecting the heat-dissipating plate to the plasma display panel, which is different from the double faced adhesive tape (2) for fixing PDP (32) to the frame chassis (28) to make the heat-conduction sheet (34) intervene between the PDP (32) and the chassis (28) as provided in the Inoue et al.

It is axiomatic in U.S. patent law that, in order for a reference to anticipate a claimed structure, it must clearly disclose each and every feature of the claimed structure. Applicant submits that it is abundantly clear, as discussed above, that Inoue et al. do not disclose each and every feature of Applicant's original and amended claims and, therefore, could not possibly anticipate these claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102. Absent a specific showing of these features, Inoue et al. cannot be said to anticipate any of Applicant's original and amended claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

Rejections of Claims 2 and 13 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Regarding Claims 2 and 13, in Reisenauer et al., the thermal pad (84) is just used for conducting heat from LED assembly (20) to the heat sink (28) only, while the thermal pad, in the present invention, is provided with the annular channel and the trench for communicating with the vacuum-pumping aperture to achieve the vacuum-pumping and make the heat-dissipating plate thermally connect with the plasma display panel. Further in amended claim 10, an additional function is guiding the air out of the spaces of between the plurality of strips, so that heat is transferred from the plasma display panel to the heat-dissipating plate in two ways, i.e., heat-conduction and heat-convection.

Rejection of Claim 12 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Regarding claim 12, according to the applicant's experience of producing and testing heat-dissipating efficiency for plasma display devices, the applicant believes

that an optimal heat-dissipating efficiency is obtained, when the spaced apart dimension between each pair of the neighboring strips is 3mm to 20mm.

Neither Inoue et al. nor Reisenauer et al. disclose, or suggest a modification of their specifically disclosed structures that would lead one having ordinary skill in the art to arrive at Applicant's claimed structure. Applicant hereby respectfully submits that no combination of the cited prior art renders obvious Applicant's original and amended claims.

Summary

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant submits that this application is now in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested. Should any points remain in issue, which the Examiner feels could best be resolved by either a personal or a telephone interview, it is urged that Applicant's local attorney be contacted at the exchange listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: July 6, 2006

By:


John R. Guice, Jr.
Reg. No. 39,699

TROXELL LAW OFFICE PLLC
5205 Leesburg Pike, Suite 1404
Falls Church, Virginia 22041
Telephone: 703 575-2711
Telefax: 703 575-2707

CUSTOMER NUMBER: 40144